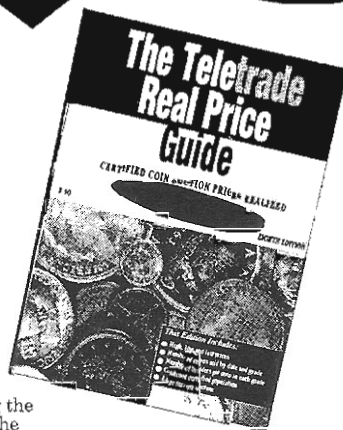


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Longacre's Ledger

Vol. 8, No. 2

April - June 1998



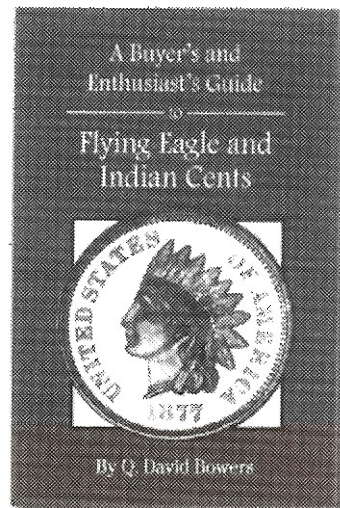
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April - June 1998

LONGACRE'S LEDGER

Official Publication of the
FLYING EAGLE AND INDIAN CENT COLLECTORS SOCIETY

Vol. 8, No. 2

April - June 1998

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The purpose of the Flying Eagle and Indian Cent
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collection of Longacre's design of small cents.

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Page 21

ON THE COVER...

The 1860 exists with two distinct types, the type of '59 with a pointed bust truncation and the type of '60 with a rounded bust truncation. The pointed bust is struck from at least six different dies (an estimated 150 dies exist for the 1860 with the rounded bust) and is quite scarce.

Articles, opinions and comments appearing in this Journal reflect the views of their authors and may or may not agree with those of the Society.

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LONGACRE'S LEDGER

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PRESIDENT'S LETTER

by Larry Steve, President



I have but some quick, random thoughts for this issue.

The FUN Show which was held this past January, as always, provides the opportunity to get together with fellow members of the Club. We are able to share new information with one another and to generally have a good time. This show is well organized and well attended by collectors and dealers alike. If you've not previously attended, make plans to do so, you won't be disappointed. The show also provides an opportunity to pick up some of those Flying Eagle and Indian cents that you've been looking for, whether it's a nice XF-45 or some new variety. While our "official" annual club meeting is held at the A.N.A. Convention held during the summer months (at which we present the Jim Johnson Literary Award), I feel we should designate the FUN Show as our club's annual inaugural meeting to install newly elected officers (and Board members once finally established). Perhaps we could cap it off with a dinner or some other club event. I'm sure that we'll get more Fly-In members to come to Florida.

Frank Leone's Mail Bid got off the ground in Vol. 7, No. 4, with his second offering in the last issue. I welcome this change in policy. Not only does it give each member the opportunity to offer some of their duplicates to other members, but it also enables some of us who are interested in die varieties to record prices realized. Information in this area is available through other sources, but much of it is scattered about. Personally, I've been working at this for quite some time now and hope to present some of it in the *Ledger*.

Rick Snow's article in Vol. 7, No. 4, in which he presents his observations about possible date position lines being scored on the die, is certainly a rather interesting topic. Perhaps this deserves further research. The entire subject of date punching, along with repunched dates and misplaced dates, is still somewhat of a mystery. With a little creative and forward thinking, we may be able to break some new ground here.

Vernon Sebbby's article in Vol. 8, No. 1, entitled "Developing Grading Standards - Let's Get Started" is, to date, the most comprehensive guidelines I have read on grading Mint State Indian cents. I quite agree with the standards presented. Actually, Vernon and I had a discussion about this very subject shortly after Dave Bower's book was released. Speaking of which, if you've not yet ordered your copy, I highly recommend that you do. The book will provide you with many enjoyable hours of reading, as well as give you some interesting little tidbits about the series.

Until the next issue...

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FLY-IN CLUB ATTRIBUTION FILES NOW AVAILABLE

This is a listing of all the premium value varieties reported to the Fly-In Club attributers and other specialists since 1991, including updated listings of varieties listed originally in Richard Snow's book "Flying Eagle and Indian Cents".

Both obverse and reverse diagnostics are given as well as a value rating. A complete proof die listing is also added giving the distinguishing die markers to properly attribute the proofs in both series.

The Attribution Files was edited by the current Fly-In Club Attributer, Richard Snow Fly-In LM#1 of Eagle Eye Rare Coins, and are being published by Stanton Printing and Publishing. The price is \$15.95 with a portion of the proceeds going to the benefit of the Fly-In Club. Copies are currently available through the following sources:

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The cost is \$4 per coin plus \$5 for return mail via registered and insured mail. For coins valued over \$1,000, please include an additional \$1 per \$1,000 for insurance.

LOUISIANA STATE REPRESENTATIVE

Lynn Ourso of Louisiana has volunteered to represent the FLY-IN Club in his home state. Lynn's address appears in the Information on State Representatives located on page 21 in this issue. We welcome him on board.

***NEW ADDRESS FOR NJ REPRESENTATIVE ***

Peter Mosiondz Jr. has a new address. All correspondence should be sent to him at 26 Cameron Circle, Laurel Springs, NJ 08021-4861.

***HERITAGE ANNOUNCES SUMMER INTERN POSITIONS ***

Heritage, the world's largest dealer in rare coins, has announced that it is seeking applications to fill three summer intern positions at its world headquarters in Dallas, Texas. "We are seeking young numismatists, ages 18-22, who have an abiding interest in numismatics," noted Steve Ivy, Heritage Co-Chairman. "We offer the opportunity to spend the summer in Dallas learning about the coin business and making a serious contribution to our cataloging and sales effort. We anticipate placing at least one intern in Heritage Rare Coin Galleries and one in Heritage Numismatic Auctions. Heritage is again the official auctioneer of the ANA Summer Convention, and the auction intern will have the experience of helping to prepare the sale catalog." Interested young numismatists should contact Heritage with details of:

- numismatic experience, including area of specialization
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- two letters of recommendation

For additional information about the intern positions, contact Carrie-Ann Nemeth at 1-800-872-6467, ext. 242.

***COMING SOON ***

Member Marvin Erickson has a new book he expects to be published in the winter of 1998. It's a complete MPD reference book on the Indian Cent series. The book will contain more than 450 MPDs in the Indian Cent series alone, 270 more than previous 180 published in other works. With over 2,500 Indian Cent MPDs in his personal collection, rarity estimates and values will be based on his population rather than speculation. This reference will contain cross references, i.e.; Breen #s, Snow #s, FS #s, and any other credible reference numbers. Published in connection with this work, will be a "pocket edition" of the "Best 101 MPDs". E-mail Marvin Erickson at marvscoin@aol.com.

FREE CLASSIFIED ADS

As part of our continuing effort to provide greater service to our members, our FREE classified ad program remains in effect. Each member is entitled to one free classified ad per issue, limited to not more than 25 words (name and address not counted). All other provisions of our Advertising Policy remain in effect.

GRADING MINT STATE INDIAN CENTS — CLARIFICATIONS & COMMENTS

by Vernon Sebby,
Fly-In #474

I've realized that I need to explain the use of the Mint State Grading Guidelines chart (Longacre's Ledger, Vol. 8, No. 1) in greater detail. My thought was that one could examine a coin with five main factors in mind: Eye Appeal, Strike, Luster, Marks and Surfaces/Hairlines. Each one of these could be graded MS-66, 65, 64, 63, 62 or 60, based on the criteria listed in the chart of Vol. 8, No. 1. Then one could look at the five grades and decide on an overall grade. For example, I have an 1897 Indian with extraordinary eye appeal, less than full strike, very good luster, no marks on the obverse and smooth spot and speck-free surfaces, that I would grade:

• Eye Appeal:	66
• Strike:	64
• Luster:	65
• Marks:	65
• Surfaces Hairline:	65
<u>OVERALL GRADE OF MS-65</u>	

Each individual could use his own preference in deciding which of the five factors is most important for coins which don't meet all of the criteria for a grade. So, if one had an Indian that graded 63, 64, 63, 64, 64 and strike was considered most important, then the grade could reasonably be called MS-64. If eye appeal and luster were considered most important, then the coin might be reasonably called MS-63.

At this point, I would like to discuss the reason to go into detail in grading mint state Indians. As with most things in life, it revolves around money. If the cost of an MS-60 were fairly close to an MS-65, then all this detail would be unnecessary. Since this is not the case, it is financially important to be able to differentiate between the grades. It is also not financially prudent to leave grading in the hands of the grading (slabbing) services, as any experienced collector can attest.

If one is going to buy a mint state Indian, one will be money ahead by learning how to grade and by deciding what attributes are important in a coin. An individual may prefer full strikes, clean cheeks, blazing luster, smooth surfaces with no spots or specks, or a combination thereof. And what about color? What one prefers in the color of a mint state Indian may be the most important factor of all. Notice how the grading chart does not take into account a coin's color.

That is because an MS-65 is an MS-65 regardless of whether it is full red, 50% red or fully brown. Only its value will be different. It also shouldn't take a great deal of practice to learn how to differentiate between a full red Indian and a light red/brown one. If one is buying an Indian and it doesn't look full red, one should not pay a full red price, regardless of what the seller (or a grading service) says.

So far, I've received some very interesting letters and comments on the Mint State grading guidelines I proposed in my last article. For example, Gordon White commented that I overstated the importance of the obverse in determining a final grade. I used 75% obverse, 25% reverse, and he proposes a 60/40 level. Any other opinions?

Geoffrey Rose commented that the grading chart gave the impression that MS-60 Indians could not be attractive, and that the number of marks is more critical to determining a grade than the number of spots (and/or corrosion flaws). He also stated that the entire Indian cent series cannot be graded the same due to differences in the characteristics of many dates.

This is not the intent of the chart. To be an MS-60, a coin does not have to be unattractive. It could be attractive (above average eye appeal), but have impaired luster (cleaned), many marks, be poorly struck or a combination thereof. Also, a grader may determine that spots (a part of the surfaces characteristic) are more critical than the number of marks, and weight the characteristics (marks vs. surfaces) accordingly. Lastly, Geoffrey touched upon an important point in that different dates have different characteristics. A well-struck 09-S will never have the feather detail of a well-struck 1869, but that doesn't mean that all 09-Ss are poorly struck. Some of the recent books on Flying Eagle and Indian Cents go into details of characteristics by date.

Again, I welcome all comments and suggestions at P.O. Box 355, Sheridan, Illinois 60551.

CORRECTION: In the original article under Determining Characteristics, Strike, in parenthesis should be "in order of importance", not "in order of appearance."

SOMETHING NEW!

by Richard Snow, Fly-In #1 LM
Club Contributor

1/1858/7, 1858 LL S-7, FS-006.1

Although this coin was discovered nearly four years ago, it seems that the publication of the variety has been limited. Few people are aware of the variety, including the third-party certification services who label varieties on their holders.

The discovery of this new overdate by Fly-In Club member Mark McWherter in 1994 was certainly the biggest discovery in the Flying Eagle and Indian Cent series of the decade. Mark first brought the coin to the 1994 ANA summer Seminar, where he showed it to J. T. Stanton for confirmation. J.T. made overlay photographs that confirmed the overdate. These overlays were sent to Len Albrecht, Tom Delory, Bill Fivaz, Jack Beymer, Mike Ellis, Don Bonser as well as myself. We all confirmed the overdate. The public announcement of the coin was made in the September 12th issue of *Numismatic News*. The story was featured on the cover of that issue.

This new overdate shows the upper right tip of the 7 just to the right of the top of the 8 and also shows the remnant of the flag of a 1 digit just left of the 1 in the date. These features are fairly shallow, making a correct attribution somewhat difficult in some cases. In addition to the overdate feature, this variety also sports a very nice doubled die! Distorted hub doubling is very evident on the tops of UNITED, as well as to the right of the Eagle's eye and beak. This doubled die feature is a great pick-up point, since it should be visible on specimens in all grades.



The 1/1858/7 S7. Notice the remnants of the 7 to the right of 8 and of the 1 to left of the 1.

The discovery specimen was a sharp MS-60 coin. Later I found a MS-64 (NGC) example which was missing the overdate feature due to strike doubling. That coin still was worth a premium (about 2X) for the doubled die, but significantly less than what one showing the overdate would be worth (about 10X). Later, an "all there" MS-63 example sold by my firm for \$4,500. These prices are reflected in

J.T. Stanton's "Variety Price Guide." Presently less than 10 examples are known.

There is no doubt that having two 1858/7 overdates is a bit confusing. The S1, FS-006 has been known for quite some time, with very well known diagnostics - the die chip (MPD) above the date and the broken wing tip (actually a hub diagnostic seen on other dies as well). The only comparison that this variety can make with the 1858LL S1 is that they are from the same year. This variety's diagnostic is the doubled die on UNITED.

Overdates are considered the top rung on the variety ladder, typically collected in most all date collections. Should a collector include both overdates or just one? My opinion would be to attempt to include both. If the rarity of the S7 stays where it is, it would rank with the 1888/7 S1 in difficulty, presenting too much competition for existing coins. In that case collectors may decide to only include the more available variety.



This overlay shows that the width of the 1857 date is wide enough to produce the overdate feature to the right and left of the 1858 date.



The doubled die feature is plainly evident on the top of UNITED, the eagle's eye and beak.

LATE DATE INDIAN CENT VARIETIES

by Douglas W. Hill
Fly-In Club Life Member

THE DIE MARRIAGES OF 1908-S

As interest grows in collecting Indian cents by die marriage, more collectors will try to find all the known die marriages for a particular date. Currently, our president, Larry Steve, is looking for the die marriages of the 1864 L. In the late dates that I cover, the 1908-S with 7 known die marriages is probably the best date for this search followed by the 1886 Type 2 with 15 known die marriages and the 1894 with 30 known die marriages. It is likely that most if not all of the 1908-S die marriages have been identified. In their book, *Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Die Varieties*, Larry Steve and Kevin Flynn estimate that the average life for dies used to strike bronze Indian cents was 225,000 examples. With a mintage of 1,115,000 coins for the 1908-S, there should be evidence for about 5 obverse and 5 reverse dies if each die had an average life span. In fact, the 7 known die marriages for the 1908-S are comprised of only 6 obverse dies and 5 reverse dies because some dies were paired with more than one obverse or reverse die.

The collector of 1908-S die marriages will run across many of the things that traditional variety collectors look for. For example, the 1908-S H-5 (S-2) has a weakly repunched 8. The 1908-S H-3 and the 1908-S H-2 and H-7 show repunched mintmarks with the latter two sharing a common reverse die. Some of the 1908-S die marriages have easily seen die markers while others can only be identified by date and mintmark position. From a rarity standpoint one die marriage, the 1908-S H-1, is very common accounting for about a third to a fourth of all coins produced. The rarest die marriage is perhaps the 1908-S H-4 which may be an R-5. Most of the other die marriages are in the scarce to not-so-common range.

The greatest reward from studying the 1908-S die marriages is that you will become comfortable with my date position numbers. This will help you to find some of the very rare die marriages for other dates which are still out there. For the cost of return postage, I will attribute your 1908-S coins by Hill number. Please send them to my attention at P.O. Box 1483 Winter Park, Florida 32790. For more information about all of the 1908-S die marriages, please consult my second book which will be finished in the fall of 1998.

NEW MPD

by Marvin R. Erickson

I recently returned from the Santa Clara coin show and am very excited at having found 20 new unpublished MPD varieties on U.S. coins, reaffirming by belief that there is still very much research left to be done on MPDs.

I have identified more than 600 varieties of MPDs and the list gets longer at every coin show I attend.

One variety I am particularly proud of, which I found at McIntosh Collectibles' table, is an 1874 Indian Cent with a one in the necklace. It is an NGC holder MS66 Red Brown. The coin is a very early die state with several die cracks which means the die probably had a very short life, and would account for this variety not being discovered earlier.



In an excerpt by Waldo Abbot, in *Harper's New Monthly* magazine, dated March 1861, Mr. Abbot states, "that sometimes a die will wear for a couple of days and again it will break while stamping the first coin. Steel is treacherous, and no dependence can be placed in its strength."

Concerning the origin of MPDs, some have stated that it would not be necessary for a die maker to perform any kind of hardness test on the dies. This is a presumption on their part. According to Mr. Abbot, die steel was very treacherous and its strength unpredictable. Some type of test was apparently necessary and I have proposed that MPDs were a hardness or pressure test.

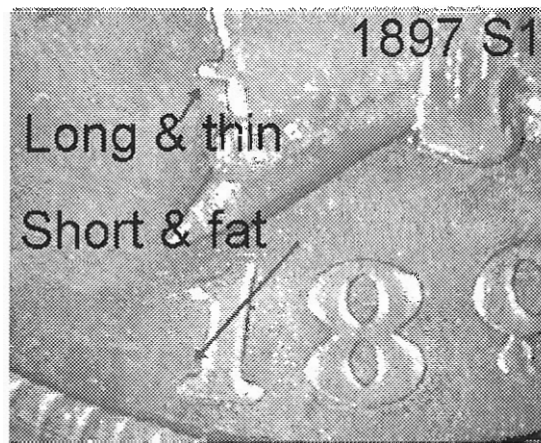
Some people theorize that MPDs could not be a hardness test since there are not testmarks on reverse dies.

I would like to point out that in the *Morgan Dollar* book by Leroy C. Van Allen and George Mallis on page 125 it states that the Rockwell hardness test

punch was used on over 75 reverse dies of Morgan dollars and some Peace dollars and about 50 Morgan obverse dies.

Some people speculate that a die maker would never intentionally perform a test on the face of a die because they might be seen and therefore MPDs could not be a hardness test.

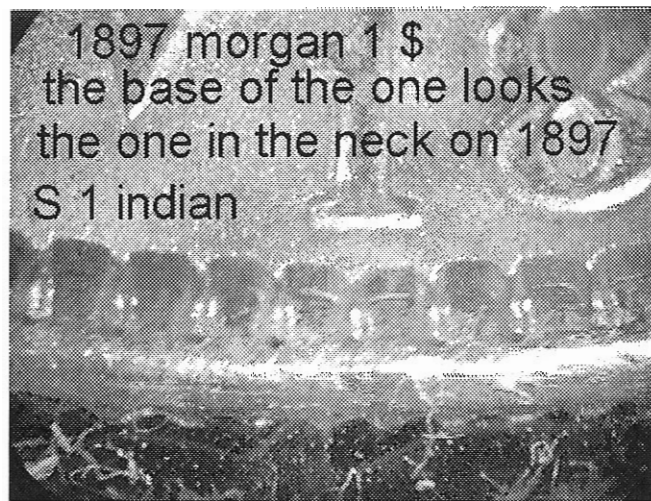
Come on fellows, the Rockwell punch is a hardness testing tool and was used on both the obverse and reverse dies. Future research may prove that there



were many dies tested with the Rockwell punch.

It could have much easier for the die maker to do his test with a date punch. Perhaps one which was damaged or discarded.

At least one MPD was created with a different denomination date punch. The 1897 S-1 1 in the neck appears to have been created with a dollar date punch.



The digit in the neck is long and narrow where the lower left base of the one on the date is short, fat and with a rounded end.

It seems the most accepted theory on the origins of the MPDs is one proposed by Mr. Ron Landis, who after assuming that dates were

installed with a screw press goes on to describe in considerable detail how a clumsy die maker may have gone to lunch and failed to secure his screw press,

which of its own volition screwed down and created well over 600 MPDs over the course of time.

Mr. Landis' theory was so long and extensive that one tends to forget that the original assumption was incorrect. That a screw press was not used to install the date on the dies.

Mr. Waldo Abbot clearly states in his article, "Making Money: The Mint at Philadelphia," in *Harper's New Monthly* magazine, March 1861, that the date was put in the die by hand. Mr. Waldo in 1861 clearly had a better understanding of the process than Mr. Landis, but, nice try, Ron, better luck next time. And, being the gentleman that I am, I would never disagree with your wife.

Craig Sholley stated that dies were hubbed only twice but gave no reference to where he found this information. I would remind him that there are triple dies and quadruple dies throughout the various denominations which would have not been possible if the dies were only hubbed twice.

In an excerpt from the 1869 U.S. Mint Report, the article "Manufacture of Dies," written by Charles Barber, the chief engraver, states that "HUBBING MUST BE REPEATED MANY TIMES."

Mr. Van Allen in his Morgan dollar book states on page 110 that Morgan dollar dies were hubbed from seven to 10 times.

Space does not allow me to address all the proposed theories here. Presently, I am writing my own book on MPDs and plan to explain in great details the process by which MPDs were created and lay to rest many of the speculations we are presently being exposed to by people who have done little or no research.

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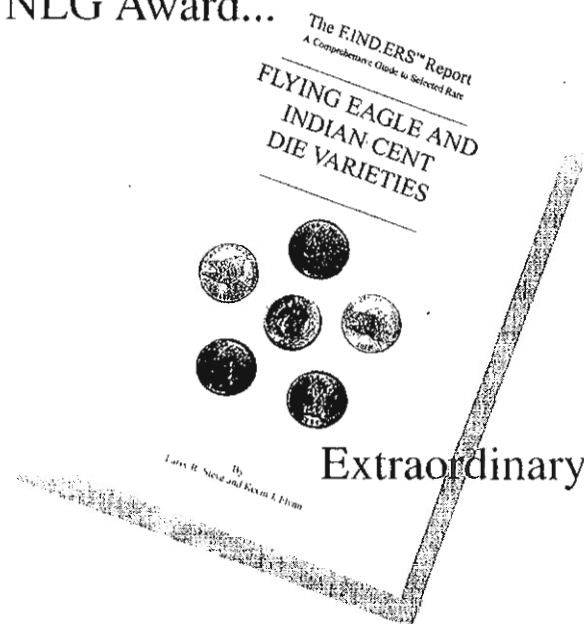
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THE FLYING EAGLE CHRONICLES™

by Donald R. Curry
Fly-In Club Life Member

The 1857 S-3 and S-4 Dies

The most dramatic doubled dies of the Flying Eagle series are the 1857 Snow-3 and Snow-4 varieties, two very similar dies, formerly described in *Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Varieties* by Richard Snow as S-4(a) and S-4(b). There has been much confusion in describing these dies in the books covering this series, and grading services have been known to misattribute the dies. This article will attempt to give the collector some easily distinguishable characteristics to aid in proper attribution.

The first comprehensive description of this variety is found in Chapter 10 of *The Lincoln Cent Doubled Die* by John Wexler. The description reads, "Wide Class I CW spread on UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, the right wing and the head." The photographs accompanying the description show doubling throughout the letters, a broken wing tip, die lines at the second "T" of STATES, die lines above OF, a die line northeast of "M", and the doubled eye and beak. This is the S-3 variety. All of the major books covering these varieties have photographs of the S-3 die, and none have photographs of the S-4 die.

While the two dies have numerous differences, a few unique characteristics will aid the collector in properly identifying and categorizing these dies. The most distinct difference is the wing tip. A normal 1857 wing tip is solid, underlying the pinion to the south, and extending to a slightly pointed tip approximately parallel to the inside top of "A" in AMERICA. The S-3 die has a "broken wing tip", similar to the 1858/1857. In early die states of the S-3 the upper member of the wing tip thinly connects to the wing. Later in the die life, the connecting portion is worn away, leaving the tip totally disconnected. The S-4 die has a "thin wing tip", completely different from the "normal" die and the S-3 die (see photo). The wing tip on this die was damaged and some repair work by hand may have been attempted. Note that the tip of the wing is directly across from the cross bar of the "A" in AMERICA. This tends to support the theory that the die or the hub with a missing wing tip was manually reworked.

Early die states of both dies exhibit doubling throughout UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, but the doubling is slightly different due to the location and the degree of penetration of the first hubbing. The most easily identifiable differences are: (1) On the S-3, the doubling on the right leg of the "N" of UNITED does not extend to the cross-member (on very early die states a faint trace may be seen), while the doubling on the S-4 is strongly connecting (see photo). (2) On the S-3, the doubling of the first "S" in STATES extends strongly west of the

upper loop, while the S-4 shows strong doubling only in the lower loop (see photo). (3) And, on the S-3, there is strong doubling on the "M" of AMERICA, while the S-4 shows only slight doubling on the "M". More subtle differences are evident throughout the lettering.

In addition to the lettering, there are some unique markers that help distinguish these dies. On the S-3, prominent die lines appear above and below the second "T" of STATES lying at a northwest to southeast angle (see photo). A lesser line on the same angle appears above the "E" of STATES. A series of three horizontal lines appear to the northwest and across the top of OF. Another line extends toward the rim from the northeast corner of the "M" of AMERICA.

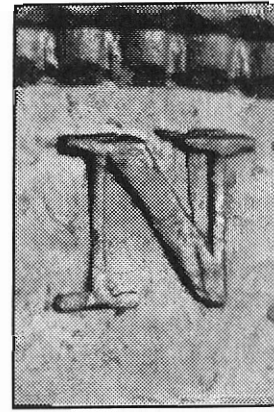
These lines may be easily seen on all die states.

On early die state examples of the S-3, a die line extends from the left base of the "T" of UNITED to the wing across from the right base of the "T". This line is lost in L.D.S. examples. In L.D.S. examples, a die crack develops at the northwest of the "T" of UNITED which ultimately extends into the wing. This crack does not appear in E.D.S. examples. Also, in E.D.S. examples, die lines can be observed at the wing tip. These are lost in L.D.S. examples.

Most examples of the S-4 die show die deterioration (crumbling) above "STATE" of STATES. On early die state examples, the denticle cuts above "STATE" are evident. As die life progresses, the denticles weaken, and a cud begins forming. Later, the cud grows and encroaches into the field with addi-



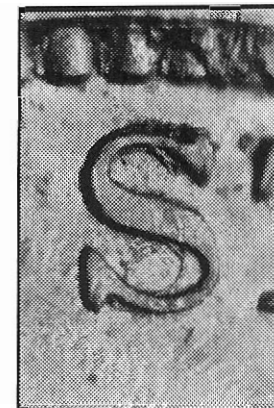
S-3 "N" of UNIT-



S-4 "N" of UNITED



S-3 "S" of UNITED



S-4 "S" of UNITED

tional deterioration between the cud and "STATE".

On some examples of the S-4 die, two die lines may be observed lying in an east/west direction immediately east of the upper portion of the "7". These die lines are not a universal characteristic. The author believes that after the die was put into service, it was later polished, and at that time the die was scratched, resulting in these lines. Thereafter, in later die states, the line vanish.



S-3 DIE LINES AT "T"

The reverse die of the S-4 also shows an interesting progression in die deterioration. In the early die states, a minute crack can be observed from the lower east ribbon tip to the denticles at 5:00. As the die ages, the portion in the denticles thickens, while the connecting crack remains minute. In later die states, the crack becomes bold, and a small cud forms in the denticles. In addition, in the middle die stages a rim cud starts developing between 11:00 and 1:00, and it becomes a full rim cud in the later die states. The rim cud on the upper portion of the die results in many late dies state pieces being misaligned to the south.



S-4 Wing Tip

Another difference of note, which can be observed on high grade examples, is the doubling in the feathers. On the S-3, doubling can be seen in the neck, the left wing, lower leg and tail feathers. On the S-4, the doubling extends through the breast, the entire leg and very strongly in the tail feathers.

The S-3 and S-4 varieties are readily available, and they may still be "cherypicked", especially in the lower grades, although very few pieces have been certified. The February 1998 *ANACS Population Report* lists 55 S-3 pieces, formerly S-4(a), and two S-4 pieces, formerly S-4(b), in all grades, with the two highest graded examples being MS-64 of the S-3 variety. High grade examples of both varieties (MS-64+) are extremely rare, but amazingly, they have commanded very little premium over generic types. The doubling on both varieties is clear and strong, and it can easily be seen by the untrained eye, making these varieties a great addition to any collection.

My thanks to Chris Pilliod, Rick Snow and J.T. Stanton for their technical support.

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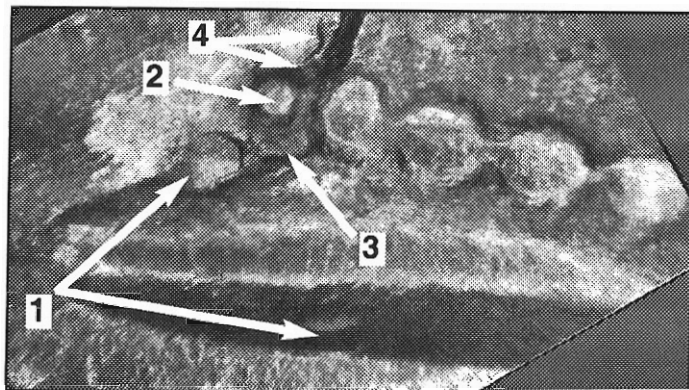
THE F.I.N.D.E.R.S.TM REPORT

SUBTITLE: An 1873 Open 3 with a Closed 3 in Bust?! Part 2

by Larry Steve
Fly-In Club Life Member

In the last issue, I presented a quick review of the 1873 Open 3 MPD-001 and the circumstances surrounding my acquisition of such a specimen. In this issue, I'd like to present some of the other more interesting characteristics of the coin that captured my attention. There are many questions yet unanswered about misplaced dates, and additional questions yet to be asked. This piece certainly presents a lot of questions.

Presented below, as an excerpt, is a photo that appears in Kevin Flynn's *Misplaced Date* book:



Reprinted courtesy of Kevin Flynn

I have labeled certain characteristics of the coin which generated a bit of curiosity in me to ask what and how they occurred. The first of these, labeled No. 1 as presented, are the vestiges of an errant 3 becoming impressed in the bust. We've answered the question as to "what" it is, but we haven't answered the question of "how" it got there. We may need to look at these other aspects of the coin for clues in order to present a plausible theory or two.

The second and perhaps most curious aspect about this coin is the first bead of the necklace (labeled as No. 2). It is distinctively different from all the other beads — sharper, smaller and quite a bit more pronounced. A close examination of the area seems to reveal that the bead itself may have been hand punched into the die! What kind of punch, if any, could have been used? Was it a small round punch? In addition, there does appear to be some evidence of another bead beneath this smaller bead. Could we call this a repunched bead? There also appears to be a flat edge to this small bead, facing the second bead. Is this from

the lower knob of an Open 3 digit punch? Could an 1873 date punch have been intentionally used to strengthen the image of this first bead ("heeling" the punch in such a way that the knob came in contact with the die)?

There are two other unusual features in and about the first bead that have me completely baffled. I've labeled them as No. 3 and No. 4. Do either of these support the theory about the bead being intentionally strengthened? Or, the theory about a date punch possibly being used? I simply don't know what they are or what to make of them. Any help out there?

Returning to the misplaced 3 in the bust for a moment. Could this be a blundered attempt at strengthening the bead with a date punch. Or was a date punch simply dropped onto the die? There are many, many yet unanswered questions with regard to this particular coin. Some involving the errant 3, others pertaining to the first bead. We may never find all the answers to our questions, but we should be able to come closer to the answer than we think.

In the next segment, I will more thoroughly examine the misplaced 3 itself. I'll try to draw some conclusions as to whether I believe it to be an Open 3 or a Closed 3.

Bibliography

Flynn, Kevin. Two Dates Are Better Than One. A Collector's Guide to Misplaced Dates. Rancocas, NJ. KCK Press, 1997.

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HOW MANY ARE THERE, ANYWAY?

by Jerry Wysong

Happy Easter to all of you happy hunters out there. Remember, hope springs eternal or something like that, and that scarce variety is just around the corner, just waiting for you to find it. So keep up the good hunt. Speaking of major varieties; Bud Kolanda reported to me that a St. Louis area collector and Fly-In Club member cherried an 1870 0-in-denticles in EF at the St. Louis Show early in February. Being such a major find, would that individual please confirm his find so we can include it in the Census?

As I prepare this article in early March; the big ANA show in Cincinnati has not yet come to pass, so a first hand report will have to wait until the next issue of the *Ledger*. Likewise, the "pre-ANA" is in Cleveland next week; and the Tennessee State Show is in Chattanooga at the end of this month. Again, this year as in 1997, the month of March is a big month for major coin shows here in the midwest.

You will note that there are a large number of new additions to the Census including some real "monster" coins. Bill Affanato has sent me a large and extensive list over the past few months, far too many to list individually. I have updated the Census to include all of Bill's finds, but only listed individually in this article the higher grade/more significant finds from Bill's lists. Many thanks, Bill, for your input and contributions to the Census. As for "monster" coins, how about the 1888/7 S-2 NGC 64 RB reported by Rick Snow? Congrats, Rick, on the finest known of this variety.

As a point of interest, I am still somewhat surprised at the number of 1857 S-7s that continue to surface, while the number of 1857 S-8s continues to languish.

I am looking forward to an update on the additional new varieties being described and identified by Rick Snow. I know there are some new and interesting ones. For example, an 1870 (S-13) with DDO and DDR. I am sure many of you out there are more knowledgeable on this than I am, but is there any other date in any series that has both a DDO and DDR? None comes to mind.

My thanks to all of you who have contributed to the Census. It's you who make it all possible. My mailing address is: P.O. Box 292561, Dayton, Ohio 45429. My e-mail address is jiwysong@erinet.com.

The *finds* reported to me for the period of Dec. 1, 1997, through Feb. 28, 1998, are listed on the following pages:

DOUBLE DIES

1. 1868 S-1; PCGS MS-65 R/B; Wm. VanNote
2. 1887 S-1; Fine; David S. Siebert
3. 1887 S-1; Good; David S. Siebert
4. 1873 S-1; EF-40; James V. Jones
5. 1874 S-1; AU-50; James V. Jones
6. 1873 S-1; Fine; Stephen Wedge
7. 1868 S-1; net Fine; Bill Affanato
8. 1887 S-1; Good; Bill Affanato
9. 1909 DDO FND-001; MS-63 R/B; Bill Affanato
10. 1865 S-2; EF-40; James V. Jones

MISPLACED DATES

1. 1897 S-1; ANACS EF-40; David S. Siebert
2. 1894 S-2; Fine; David S. Siebert
3. 1897 S-1; VG; Jerry Wysong
4. 1897 S-1; Good; Stephen Wedge
5. 1888/7 S-2; AU; Bill Affanato
6. 1891 FND-003; Very Fine; Bill Affanato
7. 1902 S-1; Good; Bill Affanato
8. 1884 S-1; Extra Fine (2); Bill Affanato
9. 1888 S-8; VF; Bill Affanato
10. 1897 S-1; Extra Fine; Bill Affanato
11. 1902 S-1; AU; Bill Affanato
12. 1902 S-1; MS-63; Bill Affanato
13. 1891 FND-003; AU; Bill Affanato
14. 1894 S-2; Very Fine; Bill Affanato
15. 1894 S-2; Extra Fine; Bill Affanato
16. 1888/7 S-2 F; Bill Affanato
17. 1888/7 S-2; VF; Bill Affanato
18. 1888/7 S-2; AU; Bill Affanato
19. 1888/7 S-2; NGC 64 Brown; EERC/Rick Snow

REPUNCHED DATES

1. 1894/94 S-1; Good (2); David S. Siebert
2. 1894/94 S-1; Very Good; David S. Siebert
3. 1858/7 S-1; ANACS Fine; David S. Siebert
4. 1865/4 Pl. S-1; ANACS AU-58; Jim Wetherell
5. 1894/94 S-1; EF-40; W.O. Walker
6. 1895 S-1; EF-40; W.O. Walker
7. 1867 S-1; EF-45; James V. Jones

8. 1867 S-1; Good; Stephen Wedge
9. 1894/94 S-1; Fine; Stephen Wedge
10. 1895 S-1; G/VG; Bill Affanato
11. 1865/4; S-1; Extra Fine; Bill Affanato
12. 1891 S-3; AU; Bill Affanato
13. 1894/94 S-1; VF; Bill Affanato
14. 1894/94 S-1; NGC MS-62; Bill Affanato
15. 1894/94 S-1; NGC MS-63; Bill Affanato
16. 1894/94 S-1; NGC MS-64; Bill Affanato
17. 1867/67 S-1; VG-10; Jerry Wysong

CLASHED DIES

1. 1857 S-9; ANACS; Very Fine; David S. Siebert
2. 1857 S-9; Fine; David S. Siebert
3. 1857 S-9; Fine; James V. Jones
4. 1857 S-9; EF-40; W.O. Walker
5. 1857 S-9; ANACS VF-20; Stephen Wedge
6. 1857 S-9; F-12; Stephen Wedge
7. 1857 S-7; AG/G; Bill Affanato
8. 1857 S-9; EF/AU; Bill Affanato
9. 1857 S-7; ANACS VF-35; Jerry Wysong

DOUBLE DIE TABLE

		MINT STATE										
		G/VG	F	VF	BF	AU	60/62	63	64	65	66	TOTAL
1864 DDO BZ		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
1865-1-R-IV	S-2	5	0	4	2	2	3	2	1	0	0	19
1866 1-0-V	S-1	1	5	9	7	3	2	2	3	1	0	33
1868 1-0-III	S-1	0	1	2	6	5	1	4	4	1	0	24
1870 1-0-IV(3)	S-1	0	0	2	11	7	7	4	7	1	0	39
1870 2-0-IV	S-3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	4
1870 3-0-IV	S-5	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
1873 1-0-III	S-1	30	17	16	15	19	6	3	1	2	0	109
1873 2-0-III	S-2	0	1	5	9	11	8	6	4	3	0	47
1874 DDO; EDS	S-1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	6
1880 1-0-IV	S-1	0	0	2	1	2	1	4	2	2	0	14
1887 1-0-V	S-1	26	10	5	7	3	0	2	1	0	0	54
1889 1-R-III	S-1	2	1	3	5	4	2	2	2	1	0	22
1890 1-0-II(3)	S-1	1	2	1	2	4	1	2	2	2	0	17
1891 1-0-IV	S-1	8	2	4	4	5	2	1	2	1	0	29
1909 DDO	FND-001	0	0	0	1	4	6	6	3	3	0	23

MISPLACED DATE TABLE

		MINT STATE										
		<u>G/VG</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>VF</u>	<u>EF</u>	<u>AU</u>	<u>60/62</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1870 0-in-Dent.	S-5	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
1870	FND-004	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	5
1883 1-in-Neck	S-1	4	3	2	2	2	0	0	3	1	1	18
1884 4-in-Dent	S-1	2	3	2	5	3	1	0	1	1	0	18
1888/7	S-2	4	2	2	0	7	2	1	1	0	0	19
1888 8-in-Dent	S-8	1	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
1891	FND-003	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	6
1894 94-in-Dent	S-2	9	2	1	3	3	1	0	3	0	0	22
1897 1-in-Neck	S-1	38	16	7	14	6	2	4	2	0	0	89
1902 0-in-Dent	S-1	7	3	1	2	1	0	2	0	1	0	17

REPUNCHED DATE TABLE

		MINT STATE										
		<u>G/VG</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>VF</u>	<u>EF</u>	<u>AU</u>	<u>60/62</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1857/57	S-11	0	0	2	3	1	4	1	0	0	0	11
1858/57 EDS	S-1	3	1	12	10	12	4	2	5	0	0	49
1858/7 Type 2	S-7	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
1859/9	S-1	6	2	1	5	5	1	0	1	0	0	21
1865/4 Fancy	S-1	3	0	1	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	12
1865/4 Plain	S-1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	0	12
1866/1	S-3	5	2	3	1	1	3	2	2	1	0	20
1867/67	S-1	36	9	14	10	4	7	6	14	5	0	105
1869/18	S-1	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
1872/182	S-1	1	1	3	2	0	2	1	4	1	0	15
1888/7 die #1	S-1	6	1	4	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	17
1891/1891	S-3	15	3	8	5	6	2	6	6	0	0	51
1894/94	S-1	88	12	15	10	4	4	7	7	3	1	151
1895/895	S-1	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	8

CLASHED DIE TABLE

		MINT STATE										
		<u>G/VG</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>VF</u>	<u>EF</u>	<u>AU</u>	<u>60/62</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1857 \$20 Obv.	S-7	9	2	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	22
1857 25c Rev.	S-8	1	1	6	3	3	3	1	1	0	0	19
1857 50c Obv.	S-9	14	10	10	5	1	1	2	3	1	1	48

Frank Leone's June '98 Fly-In Mail Bid Auction

Closes June 20, 1998, Noon

14-Day return for any lot not as described. \$5 postage added to invoice. No unlimited bids. No commissions. Bids reduced to 10% over next highest bid. All coins kept at bank.

LOT #	DESCRIPTION	\$MB
1	1857 DDO Fine. Some lite obv corrosion on wing. Bold on ICA.....	22
2	1857 Filled F in OF. By die break or ? but F is a blob. Prob. free VG	15
3	1858 SM Fine+. Capital "M" counterstamp on Eagle. Host is problem free	13
4	1858 SM VF. Bold rim crumbling throughout rev. Great coin, no marks	25
5	1858 LL Fine. Small planchet rim clip at ICA. Nice coin, problem free	14
6	1859 Cud VF. ICN-1859-1. Sm. cud at 1K obv. Problem free, VF	30
7	1859 RPD, S2, ANACS AU details. Net 40 scratched rev. Bold RPD, the rev. has a scratch in field above ONE. This is an interesting die state with Bold reverse crack, nearly a retained cud at lower right.....	150
8	1859 RPD, S2, ANACS AU53, bold and clear repunching	200
9	1859 RPD, S3, ANACS EF45, another great coin. Attractive color, tougher var.....	110
10	1859 FND003, sm. planchet flaw at 5K rev. Otherwise prob. free. EF	75
11	1864 BR no L, RPD, unlisted. 64 west. quite bold. Nice VG	9
12	1864 same var. as preceding lot. This is a nice EF coin	25
13	1864 CU, unlisted, RPD 4/4 south. Quite bold. Lite initials in field. VF	25
14	1864 Damaged date punch. VG	12
15	1865 Plain 5, Snow 1. TOUGH VAR. Formerly known as 5/4, this coin has VF detail but is lightly corroded in spots. The diagnostics of the variety are bold and clear	35
16	1865 F5 RPD, south on 18, unlisted. EF45, thin scratch on portrait	55
17	1865 F5 RPD, west on 18. Similar to 65F-701r 2c piece. EF	45
18	1865 unlisted MPD, bottom of digit in truncation. Nice EF+	35
19	1866 Obv. Cud. Nice sized cud above AT obv. Problem free Good.....	45
20	1868 Good, legend just a trifle weak. Bold date, reverse full rims. prob. free	24
21	1881 Regular 8 over Broken second 8. Problem free, VF+	10
22	1881 unlisted RPD, bold 88/88. Attractive AU50	25
23	1884 unlisted RPD, 88 north. Problem free, nice EF	22
24	1886 RPD, S5, H8, Attractive 63RB	140
25	1887 unlisted RPD. Strong on lower loops of both 8s. R&B Unc.	25
26	1888 MPD, unlisted, entire lower right of 8 in curl of hair. VF30	25
27	2 coins, 1892 Good, die break on feather below R, 1896 GD. Filled 6	4
28	1889? Looks like top of this date. 20% O/C K6 Nice AU55	28
29	1891 double-struck in collar. Nice rotation, 2 full dates overlap, Choice Good	275
30	1895 S1. Nice RPD, Great coin, much mint luster. AU55	28
31	1898 RPD, strong spread best senn in bottom of second 8. Prob. free MS63RB	45
32	1899 RPD 1/1, 9/9. AU 50	25
33	1901 AU55. No var., just a real nice coin	19
34	1902 10% off-center at K5:30. Problem free, smooth Fine	40
35	1906 Snow 22, RPD, MPD, disc. coin. Choice and problem free. EF45	20
36	1907 MPD009, top of 7 in denticles. Beautiful EF45. Choice and prob. free	20
37	1907 S2, FND002, Super RPD, coin is choice and problem free. EF45	20
38	1907 Rare dbl-clip. 10% at K9 and a smaller one below date. Prob. free VG	20
39	1870 Shield Nickel, obv die clashed with Indian Head die! Low grade but headress feathers still visible within shield lines. Very few known (I believe <10).VG	35

Send \$2 for 20-page 27Times newsletter which will include additional 1c lots, other denominations, and photos of some of the above

Frank Leone
P.O. Box 564393, College Point, NY 11356-4393

AUCTION RESULTS

by Frank Leone

The March '98 Auction by Frank Leone turned out to be a real whopper. A lot more lots sold this time around and there was much more competition on particular lots. Note how many lots received reduced bids, there is still room for competition. The combining of the Indian Cent auction lots with my 2Times mailing list auction has increased the number of bidders substantially. This is great because this should attract more consignors. Let me extend my thanks to the members of the Fly-In Club.

The Codes used are R=Reduced Bid and T=Tied Bid

If the lot# isn't listed, there were no bids.

Lot	# of Bidders	Final Price	Code	Lot	# of Bidders	Final Price	Code
2	3	\$ 85.00	T	36	2	154.00	R
3	4	60.50		37	1	40.00	R
4	3	84.97	R	38	5	30.00	T
6	2	22.00	R	40	2	44.00	R
7	1	35.00		43	2	34.10	R
8	1	22.00	R	45	1	24.00	
9	1	25.00		46	5	30.25	
10	1	Withdrawn		47	2	\$ 16.00	
11	5	49.50	R	49	1	30.00	
13	1	80.00	R	50	2	11.00	R
14	2	101.00		52	2	605.00	R
17	1	95.00	R	54	1	15.00	
18	1	120.00	R	60	1	10.00	R
19	2	100.00		61	1	175.00	R
20	2	1100.00	R	67	1	150.00	
22	1	22.00	R	69	2	18.70	R
23	2	220.00	R				
24	3	88.00	R				
26	1	115.00					
27	1	150.00					
30	1	Withdrawn					
31	1	85.00					
32	1	65.00	R				
33	2	75.00	T				
35	4	33.00	R				

ADVERTISING RATES

Display Ads: Rates are for camera-ready display copy.

	One Issue	Four Issues
1/4 Page	\$ 20.00	\$ 65.00
Half Page	35.00	115.00
Full Page	60.00	200.00
Inside Front Cover	75.00	245.00
Outside Back Cover	70.00	230.00

Classified: Society members are entitled to one free classified ad per issue, limited to not more than 25 words (name and address not counted). Additional Buy, Sell and Trade ads are 4 per word, limited to 50 words, with the name, address and zip code being free.

ADVERTISING POLICY

Ads will only be accepted from members in good standing of the Society.

Minors under the age of 18 must have parental or guardian permission.

Only ads for Flying Eagle and Indian Cents are permitted.

Mail bid advertising cannot be accepted.

Unless otherwise noted, grading will be in accordance with the Official ANA Grading Standards for United States Coins.

Advertisers must extend a seven-day return privilege.

Excluding the printing of an ad, the Society assumes no responsibility whatsoever, and reserves the right to edit or reject any ad that does not conform to its policy.

GREAT NEWS FOR FLY-IN CLUB MEMBERS!

BACK ISSUES OF LONGACRE'S LEDGER ARE AVAILABLE

Back issues cost \$5 each (which include first class postage). Mark the ones desired and return this form (or a photocopy of this form) to: Fly-In Club, P.O. Box 915 Palo Alto, CA 94302. Include your check or money order payable to the "Fly-In Club."

Act quickly. Quantities are limited.

Quantity	Issue	Publication Date
_____	Issue 1-1 (Reprint)	January 1991
_____	Issue 1-2	April 1991
_____	Issue 1-3	July 1991
_____	Issue 1-4	October 1991
_____	Issue 2-1	January 1992
_____	Issue 2-2	April 1992
_____	Issue 2-3	July 1992
_____	Issue 2-4	October 1992
_____	Issue 3-1	Winter 1993
_____	Issue 3-2	Spring 1993
_____	Issue 3-3	Summer 1993
_____	Issue 3-4	Fall 1993
_____	Issue 4-1	Winter 1994
_____	Issue 4-2	Spring 1994
_____	Issue 4-3	Summer 1994
_____	Issue 4-4	Fall 1994
_____	Issue 5-1	Winter 1995
_____	Issue 5-2	Spring 1995
_____	Issue 5-3	Summer 1995
_____	Issue 5-4	Fall 1995
_____	Issue 6-1	Winter 1996
_____	Issue 6-2	Spring 1996
_____	Issue 6-3	Summer 1996
_____	Issue 6-4	Fall 1996

_____ x \$5 = Total \$ Enclosed _____

Name: _____

Fly-In Club Membership Number: _____

Address: _____

CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR SALE

ATTENTION: INDIAN AND FLYING EAGLE CENTS VARIETY COLLECTORS. Send for my free four-page list of more than 90 varieties. Ex: 1869 S-1 Good — \$100. Steve Shaw, 1925 16th Ave, Apt. 203, Vero Beach, FL 32962

FREE PRICELIST OF PREMIUM QUALITY COINS, mostly NGC and PCGS certified. Many Indian Cents for your consideration. Prompt, friendly service since 1968. PNG Member A538. Peter Mosiondz Jr., 26 Cameron Circle, Laurel Springs, NJ 08021-4800 (Phone/Fax: 609-627-6865).

DIE VARIETIES OF LATE DATE INDIAN CENTS: THE NEXT STEP, by Douglas W. Hill, 1886 Type 2-1889, \$25 p.pd payable to Lap Line Press, P.O. Box 1483, Winter Park, FL 32790.

VARIETY ENTHUSIASTS: Flying Eagle and Indian Head cent varieties attributed by Breen, Snow, FND, MPD and Cherrypicker's. Free bi-monthly pricelist available on request. W.O. Walker, PO Box 2221, Wilton, NY 12831.

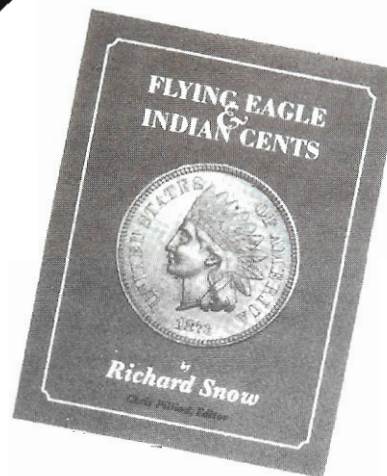
FOR SALE:

- 1861 PF-62 NGC (Hard to find)
- 1874/4 PF-64 RB NGC (Scarce)
- 1877 MS-63 RB PCGS (Nice)
- 1883 PF-64 RD NGC

Call Brad at 713-723-6995. Charter Member #344.

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